

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH

EDITOR

SATURDAY : : : : : JULY 24

THE BILLBOARD HURTS TRADE.

The growth of the billboard nuisance in this town has been insidious. The first attempts were timid ones in the business quarter; later the billboard appeared in the residence district; finally it ventured into the suburbs and defaced the fields and if the thing keeps on there will be no beauty spot where people go to make their peace with nature which is free from its clamorous intrusion.

But why should it keep on in this town of improvement associations? Why should it be encouraged to cover up or disfigure the rural charm which we have capitalized for tourist purposes? What object does it serve, at its best, which can not be reached in a more satisfactory way?

Those who argue that the billboard advertisement persuades people to buy, overlook the fact that nine men out of every ten, and women unnumbered regard the board with disfavor. Are people likely to be offended into purchasing things? Is a man who is disgusted over the way in which he is asked to buy, to be counted on as a good customer? Does it pay from a business standpoint to appeal to a possible purchaser by first arousing his antipathies? If the truth were known it would probably be seen that the billboard drives away more business than it creates. The Hackfelds are satisfied that the trade in the Heinz preparations here was hindered rather than helped by the extensive billboard advertising it had; and if that is the case, what chance is there to defend the principle? Indeed a dozen billboards advertising a certain kind of merchandise might be aptly called a combination in restraint of trade. It seems to arouse opposition by a look to the things it is trying to sell; and to fetter the hand that is reaching out to buy.

A LARGER HOUSE.

A lively campaign is now on to increase the membership of the House of Representatives to 425. It is an early bird campaign for it will be a couple of years before the House votes the reapportionment of Congressional districts in all the states. The Congressional election of next year will be conducted on the present apportionment of 391 members. The reapportionment will affect the Congressional and presidential elections of 1912 for the first time.

There are attractive arguments behind the movement for a larger House of Representatives. It furnishes more jobs for the politicians, among other things—jobs at \$7500 a year with perquisites. And the larger the House of Representatives the more places several states are sure to have. Then as the population grows to the West, every reapportionment increases the comparative representation of the Western states, which are receiving the brunt of the migrations and the older and generally the Eastern states suffer. The latter states want to keep the same number of Representatives as heretofore. To do so, it becomes necessary for them to pull the wires and organize the House so that there will be an increased membership. That means the quotient of population, as it is called, required for one representative is smaller and when that quotient is used as a divisor upon the population of a given state, whose population has been increasing slowly, the chances of that state retaining its quota of representatives are increased.

The plans will have to be figured out in detail after the census figures have been announced next spring. Then it will be definitely known what the population of the states are and what states have increased more slowly than others. Maine has been a leader in the movement for increasing the membership of the House for the last twenty years, because there is great aversion among Maine people to losing any one of their four representatives. The House was increased after the census of 1890 and again after the census of 1900 largely to placate this sentiment in Maine. Some other states joined in, Indiana for instance, where there is also a decided aversion to losing any of the present thirteen members. It looks now as though Indiana would be in the lineup for a larger House of Representatives again, although that depends upon what the census figures show. Such states in fighting for their representation, of course, boost the representation of the more populous states. Under the last apportionment, New York State, which had gained in population so that it would have been entitled to more representatives in the House any way was benefited to the extent of an additional member of two by the joint efforts of Indiana, Kansas, Maine and several other states to retain their previous strength. And therefore New York joined Kansas, Indiana and Maine in the fight for the larger House.

It is now feasible to have a House membership of 425, if the authorization for the removal of the benches from the hall is carried out as it probably will be. There is room for no more seats and if desks were to be retained it would be futile to talk about any material increase over 391. But within two years it is planned to have the benches torn out and once the British House of Parliament practice has been adopted, there will be plenty of seating space.

The electoral college is affected by whatever arrangements are made for the reapportionment of the Congressional districts. For the electoral college has as many votes as there are senators and representatives. This, of course, holds true also of the individual states as well as of the entire nation. So, if the House of Representatives is to be increased to 425 members the electoral college in the next presidential campaign will consist of 517 votes, instead of 483 votes as it has been during the last two presidential elections.

It is not easy to conjecture which, if either, party, will profit from any such increase in the college. If states that are solidly Republican make the major part of the increases in population, why the Republicans would gain in the authorization of a larger House of Representatives. On the other hand the Democrats might gain for like reasons. The question is unlikely to be prominent politically as there is likely to be so little party advantage one way or another that the politicians will not think it worth while.

Probably Republicans and Democrats will be in the scheme to increase the size of the House. There will be Southern states, whose representation will be reduced if the present apportionment is continued and they will be ready to join with Republicans for the purpose of holding advantage for their state in the popular legislative branch.

PLUMBERS MAY BE EXAMINED

(Continued from Page One.)

ments did not seem to bear much weight with the committee, and the section was allowed to stand.

Section 4, requiring every man undertaking a plumbing job to give a bond, also caused a lot of needless discussion. It developed that Craig had no objection to the demanding of a bond from the master plumber, but simply wanted to make sure that the requirement would not apply to the journeyman. As the Board had no intention of requiring a bond from the journeyman, it was decided to pass the wording of the ordinance up to the legal authorities to see if the section really carries out the intent of the framers.

The section giving the Plumbing Inspector power to decide what type of a cesspool shall be installed in any case, worried Craig. He thought that it was giving the official entirely too much power and he wanted some modifications. Emmeluth expressed the belief that the inspector should have absolute authority in such matters, and the Board seemed inclined to take his view of the matter.

The section requiring all stables to be connected with sewer or cesspool, as the case might be, did not meet with general favor, there being a feeling that some distinction should be made between livery stables, and small stables where a private individual keeps

one or two horses. This section was finally left in abeyance.

The cost of permits was another matter brought up. The ordinance, as drawn, fixes a uniform charge of \$2 for each permit issued. Emmeluth insisted that the fees should be arranged on a sliding scale, regulated by the cost of inspection. He called attention to the fact that the inspection of the Alexander Young Hotel cost the Territory in excess of \$400 by actual count, while the fee received was, but \$1. He recommended that a minimum rate be fixed for permits for the installation of a certain number of fixtures, and that each fixture above the stated number be charged for extra.

The committee passed the section with the recommendation that the change be made.

Emmeluth gave quite a talk in favor of having the terms of the plumbing ordinance apply to the districts outside of the city. He expressed the belief that there are many outside places where sanitary provisions are just as essential as they are in the most crowded section of Honolulu. The committee agreed to his contentions.

As the meeting adjourned, Logan explained that it is the desire of the Board of Supervisors to have the ordinance as perfect as possible before bringing it up for final reading, in order to avoid incurring the expenses incident to amendment and consequent republishing.

At the Pacific Coast Conference, the Unitarian Church was placed on record as favoring equal suffrage, when it incorporated the plank, "for equal rights and complete justice for all men and women in all stations of life."

Letters From the People

MR. ADAMS TO THE RESCUE.

Kaneohe, July 23, 1909.

Editor Advertiser.—By your issue of a day or two ago it appears there has been a mis-trial as re. the Japanese Rioters at Waipahu. The following day you criticized the jury pretty severely. This I consider was very uncalled for as the case will have to come before the Courts again. Col. Fitch in today's paper also condemns the Jury System and advocates a scheme that will never pass in England if it does in the United States which I very much doubt. The safety of the Anglo-Saxon race is by trial by jury. There may be abuses, but the days of "Bloody Jeffery" will never be permitted to be repeated by the Americans or English. Trusting an honest jury before a judge or judges is what the Anglo-American will never demand.

In 1887, a white jury in the case of a California adventuress vs. Gibson brought in a verdict of \$15,000 that was applauded on account of the high political feeling of those days. After a few days it was said that in six months time she would never have received one cent for damages. The writer knew the woman and the feeling was so bitter in those days that old man Gibson would, I believe, have received no better from the Judges.

The jury system which our forefathers fought for will prevail to the end of the world notwithstanding Mr. Editor what you and the great Col. Fitch think.

HENRY COBB ADAMS.

P. S. As re. the merits of the Japanese question now before the public Mr. J. P. Cooke and Mr. R. M. Mead knows where I stand and it is only to uphold the jury system that this article is written. Trial by political Judges, Never! Yes, never as long as the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack flies.

A GOOD SUMMER REMEDY.

At this season diarrhoea and dysentery are always prevalent. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best medicine obtainable for trouble of this kind. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Army officers are seeking a substitute for the khaki which is now used and Secretary of War Dickenson has instructed General Aleshire to communicate with the manufacturers of the country asking them if they can make an olive drab cotton cloth to be adopted by the Army as a substitute for the khaki now used for uniforms for soldiers serving in tropical climates.

Colonel David A. Smith of the Fifth Infantry will have command of California State shoot at Rodeo in August.

OAHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waiolu, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11 p. m.
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m., and 5:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiolu and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:46 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—8:36 a. m. and 5:31 p. m.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.
*Daily, 1 Ex. Sunday. *Sunday Only.
G. P. DENISON. F. C. SMITH.
Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.

KOOLAU RAILWAY

TIME SCHEDULE.

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
Leave Kahana for Punahou, Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at.....12:00 M.
Arrive Kahuku at.....1:00 P.M.
Returning:
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hauula, Punahou, Kahana and Way Stations at.....1:45 P.M.
Arrive Kahana at.....2:45 P.M.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
Leave Kahana for Punahou, Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at.....11:00 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Kahuku at.....11:58 A.M., 2:15 P.M.
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hauula, Punahou, Kahana and Way Stations at.....12:35 P.M., 3:00 P.M.
Connections are made at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu, and the 2:20 p. m. train, which arrives in the city at 5:30 p. m. JANUARY 1, 1909.
J. J. DOWLING, E. S. POLLISTER, Superintendent G. P. & F. A.

made to order in from five to six weeks; colors guaranteed fast.
Full Name—Any style; 6 dozen, \$1.25; 12 dozen, \$2.00.
Two Initials—12 dozen, \$50c.
Three Initials—12 dozen, \$1.20.

Cash's Woven Name Tapes

made to order in from five to six weeks; colors guaranteed fast.
Full Name—Any style; 6 dozen, \$1.25; 12 dozen, \$2.00.
Two Initials—12 dozen, \$50c.
Three Initials—12 dozen, \$1.20.

EHLERS



YE OLDE CHEMIST SHOP

ESTABLISHED 1879

Have one of our salesmen show you those whale-bone hair brushes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



BUY A THERMOS BOTTLE

FOR YOUR OUTING TRIPS.
Keeps liquids hot for 24 hours and cold for 72 hours.

PINTS \$3.75
QUARTS \$5.75

H. F. WICHMAN & CO., LTD.

LEADING JEWELERS
1042-1050 FORT ST.



WHEN THE EYES ACHE, BRING THEM TO US.

OUR GLASSES GIVE PROMPT AND LASTING RELIEF TO SUFFERING EYES.

H. F. WICHMAN & CO., Ltd.

OPTICIANS.

IT'S OWN RANCH

supplies the best of milk, cream, fruit, vegetables—always fresh.

Alexander Young CAFE

Open 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Nº50	M. T. Barnes
Nº53	Robert M. Dodge
Nº51	N. Stewart
Nº58	E. R. Watson
Nº52	M. R. H.
Nº54	E. C. E.

COMFORT MEANS ECONOMY

A WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC FAN in your office means comfort, and comfort means economy. An office force works better and gives better returns on a cool day. WESTINGHOUSE FANS make all days "cool" days. A 390 telephone call insures the prompt attention of our solicitor, Curtis P. Iaukea.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL.

FAIRMONT HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

The most superbly situated hotel in the World
OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE GOLDEN GATE, AND THE RAPIDLY REBUILDING CITY.
CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING, THEATER, BUSINESS, AND RAILROAD CENTERS.

THE EPITOME OF HOTEL EXCELLENCE

Combining all the conveniences and luxuries a good hotel should have, with many unique, original and exclusive features. Entirely refurbished and refitted at a cost of over three million dollars. Social center of the city—headquarters of the Army and Navy—Scene of most of the social festivities.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 1000 GUESTS.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Single rooms with bath, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 upwards.
Suites, with bath, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 upwards.

MANAGEMENT

PALACE HOTEL COMPANY

Headquarters for Bedding

First-class mattresses, woven wire and top mattresses, all made by citizen labor.
Extra large iron bedsteads, 5 ft. 6 in. wide.

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

HONOLULU WIRE BED CO.

Kapiolani Building, corner King and Alakea Streets.

For Sale

HOUSES

Anapuni Street
Pensacola Street
Manoa Valley

LOTS

Kaimuki
Punui
Nuuanu Street
Wylie Street

Our Real Estate Department has a number of excellent bargains that merit your attention.



Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd.

Start a savings account with us today. We welcome small deposits as well as large ones.

4 1-2 per cent interest compounded twice annually.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

RING UP 699!

WHY?

Have your rugs cleaned right by the Vacuum Process.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Capital (Paid up).....Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Yen 15,940,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

The bank buys and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, and transacts a general banking business. The Bank receives Local Deposits and Head Office Deposits for fixed periods.

Local Deposits \$25 and upwards for one year at rate of 4% per annum. Head Office Deposits Yen 25 and upwards for one-half year, one year, two years or three years at rate of 5 1/4% per annum.

Particulars to be obtained on application. Honolulu Office—67 S. King Street. P. O. Box 168.
M. TOKIEDA, Manager.

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.

Member Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. We buy and sell stocks and bonds. We have money to loan on listed sugar stocks.

BISHOP TRUST CO., LTD.

BETHEL STREET, HONOLULU.

RAMBLER and REGAL AUTOMOBILES

H. A. WILDER : : : Agent